the assailants it is a sacred thing, and not to be polluted by their fanatical touch. The south

exclude us from a territory of which we are the joint owners, we should not and we will not complain. But, sir, when a coalition of ten-ants in common attempt a monoply, and, by laws at once unconstitutional and unjust, endeavor to restrict us, and by a surveyor's line, d to walk the whole domain, we can not and will not submit to so odious a distinc-

### Congressional.

### THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In Senate-Monday, March 20, 1854. The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented the credentials of the Hon. JAMES A PEARCE, elected

a senator by the legislature of the State of Mary-land, for the term of six years, from and after the 4th of March, 1855; which were read, and ordered to be placed on file.

Various petitions and resolutions of State legis-

PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 14th instant, a copy of Lieutenant Williamson's report of his survey to ascertain a practical route for a railway to the Pacific ocean; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the se lect committee on that subject. THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Mr. BADGER rising, remarked that, as he ex pected, to-morrow to present a petition from some of his constituents against the passage of the Ne-braska bill in its present form, he desired to sub-

mit some remarks in relation to the effect of the amendment which he had offered to and which had been incorporated in the bill.

Southern gentlemen, he said, had taken up the idea that that amendment was detrimental to the southern interest, and that impression had gone forth in consequence, giving an unfavorable tone. forth in consequence, giving an unfavorable tone to southern sentiment. He would say, as he had said on a former occasion, that, in his judgment as a professional man, the act itself would have the effect of leaving the Territories without any law in regard to slavery; its effect was not changed the least by his amendment. But as he deemed it important that frankness should characterize all their legislation, and in order that the possibil of misinterpretation of the act might be prevented he had submitted his proviso, guarding against the revival of the Louisiana law.

He submitted further remarks on this subject, saying that in the Nebraska bill Congress simply desires to confer the right of self-legislation on the desires to confer the right of self-legislation on the subject of slavery entirely upon the people of the Territory. It was thought by some of his friends that, in voting for this bill, he had conceded the right of squatter sovereignty. This, however, he denied. The bill implies only that, under the circumstances in which the people of these Territories were placed, it was proper and right that they should be allowed to control their own internal affairs.
Mr. BUTLER said that, by the Nebraska bill,

Congress had conferred the legal power of legis-lation upon all subjects upon the people of the Ter-ritories. Was there a reasonable man, who had lation upon all subjects upon the people of the Ierritories. Was there a reasonable man, who had
read the bill, who would say that it intended to revive the French or Spanish law of slavery? By
desuctude, if nothing else, these laws had gone out
of effect. If a custom grew up under the Missouri
compromise, by which these laws were disregarded, they became a dead letter. It was his
opinion that the operation of the bill would be that
the territorial legislature would take no action on
the subject, but leave it to the American citizens
who resided in the Territory, to act as they pléase was a recognition that Congress had exclusive ju-risdiction in the subject of territorial government, and that Congress could give to the Territories no more than was authorized by the Constitution of the United States. He had voted to give this power to these Territories, because he had full confidence that they would impress the principles of the American government upon the legislation of the Territories until they were ready to assume the powers of States. If there was any question to be made in relation to the freedom of a slave in these Territories, and he should demand his free-

than the enactment of a territorial legislature—
under the great fundamental law of the country.

Mr. MASON remarked that the bill which had
recently passed the Senate would be received by
the American people as one of the most important
measures that had been adopted for many years.
The south had not come half way, but had advanced to give the north the hand of friendship.
The north had boldly, manfully, and in the spirit
of true Americans, come forward to repeal an
ophovious law. The amendment in question was obnoxious law. The amendment in question was inserted in order to make it clear that the south had no intention to extend slavery into these Territories. He was willing to yield nothing of the rights of the south. This odious measure, Missouri law, was annulled, and the Territo was left unaffected by any law on the subjec ry was left unaffected by any law on the subject of slavery. It was too much, that those who professed a regard for the Union should reject this opportunity to cement it forever. This bill would send forth to the world the great principle, that Congress disclaimed jurisdiction over this subject of slavery. When this bill shall go into effect, sectional division and agitation will be quieted and settled forever. While the principle of the bill was so salutary, it was idle to contend about details which did not effect that principle. which did not effect that principle.

of his vote against the proviso of the senator from North Carolina. He had at first understood that the only effect of the act upon the Missouri compromise was to repeal it. If this had been done and nothing more, we should have stood on the position we occupied before the Missouri act. The south claimed to be restored to the rights which she had in the Territories before the pas-sage of the Missouri compromise. If she had not gained this restoration, the bill just passed was not worth a rush. At the time this amendment was offered, he felt it was another concession from the south, and for this reason he had voted against it.

Mr. CLAYTON explained his reasons for favor-

ing the compromise measure of 1550, and opposite amendment of the senator from North Carolina. He supported the former because it was a true non-intervention measure. It gave to certain authorities in the Territorities the power to pro hibit or establish slavery, as they saw fit, subject to the decision of the courts. By that course the people of the Territories would have been driven to the courts for the settlement of the question of slavery. This disposed of the whole subject, so far as the United States government was concerned. But the Nebraska bill with the senator's amendment referred the question to the people, to come back again by and by for the consideration of Congress. The latter involved direct intervention by Congress, and established squatter sover-

eighty.

Mr. STUART, in the course of his remarks, said, all that was done by this bill was to leave to the people of these two Terrifories the right to legislate for themselves; and this principle was established no further than these two Territories established no further than these two Territories were concerned. He would not have voted for a section of this bill, had he not believed in the right of Congress to legislate for the Territories. There was indeed no need of any action at all in regard to slavery in the Territories. He believed that the laws of population were such, that these new Territories would be settled from the free States. They would come into the Union as non-slaveholding States.

aveholding States. The Senate then went into an executive session.

opened, And the Senate adjourned.

### House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Navy Department, transmitting a detailed statement of the expenditures of that department and the several bureaus, for the year ending June 30, 1853.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting the agricultural portion of

Referred to the Committee on Patents, and or-dered to be printed; and a motion to print twenty-five thousand extra copies was referred to the five thousand extra committee on Printing.

regard to slavery.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BARKSDALE presented the resolutions

the legislature of Mississippi, of purport similar to out a discharge of duty, not second to the much e above. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. EDUCATION. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, preser

resolutions of the legislature of that State, asking for a donation of five hundred thousand acres of land to every State, for the purpose of endowing colleges for practical and general education among the people.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY.

Mr. BOCOCK, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a joint resolution relative to the bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

It provides that all bids may be rejected at the option of the department, if the person bidding is not known as a manufacturer or a regular dealer

in the articles.

He said the resolution proposed to take contracts out of the hands of speculators, and to confine them to the real dealers in those articles. Contracts, in many cases, were entire failures. The department should be permitted to go into

open market.

Mr. BISHOP PERKINS could see no reason Mr. BISHOP PERKINS could see no reason why a miller should furnish flour more faithfully to contract than a respectable merchant who has entered into bond for that purpose. He could see no reason for the change. It seemed rather to open the door to the contractor than to benefit the United States.

Mr. BOCOCK said the principle of the resolution was already even extended to several articles, including butter and cheese, and the desire was to extend it to flour and a few other articles by this resolution.

Mr. BAYLY advocated the proposition, showing that the principle had been applied to butter, cheese, and tobacco, and that more than fifty per cent. had been saved to the government, in con-

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, thought the resolu tion was right as far as it went; but he asked whether it would not be better to go further, and permit the Secretary of the Navy to advertise or go at his option into open market and purchase

all necessary supplies.

Mr. BOCOCK believed it would be better in al cases for the Secretary to go into open market; but he knew that, if the resolution seould take that extensive scope, it would lead to a protracted discussion on the merits of the contract system; therefore he proposed to take what he could now get for the exigencies of the occasion, and let the future take care of the balance.

The resolution was then passed.

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS. Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the first week in May next be set apart for the consideration of business appertaining to the Territories. Mr. CUTTING. Does that motion include the

Nebraska bill?
Mr. BICHARDSON. I mean the business of the local organized Territories. The motion was agreed to.

SELECT COMMITTEE-THE SECRETARY OF WAR. Mr. BARRY asked leave to offer the following,

Mr. BARRY asked leave to other the following, which was read for information:

Whereas it has been declared by a member of this body, upon the floor of the House, that "a usurpation of power and a perverson of the very principles of civil ilberty itself have been committed by a democratic Secretary of War, Colonel Jefferson Davis; and whereas the same member has used in debate the following language: "I charge, and it cannot be denied, that the War Department has gradually and insidiously engrossed and monopolized as many of the civil offices of the government as it could, and by this means has been enabled to give snug and comfortable positions to its favorites, until the evil has become widespread and damagerous;" and whereas it is due to the officer against whom charges of such gravity have been made, as well as to the correct administration of public affairs and the preservation of the legal distinction between the civil and military branches of the public service, that these charges should be at once and thoroughly investigated; therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to inquire into the truth of these charges in their widest scope, and whether the Secretary of War has transcended his legal powers and the usages of the War Department in relation to the extension of the Capitol and other civil works, and all facts in their judgment bearing upon the origin, nature, and purposes, of the charge made against the Secretary of War, and to report the same to this House; and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

M. D. D. V. v. consoled that the committee have power to send for

Mr. BARRY remarked that the charges were his object was to have a committee of investiga-

Objection was made.
Mr. CAMPBELL inquired whether there was not already a select committee appointed to in-quire into the facts charged.

Mr. BARRY took it for granted there was none, because the gentleman from Kentucky would not have made the speech he did in anticipation of the

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, said that, before the House adopted the resolution of inquiry, it would be well to ascertain whether the charges had been made. He had made no charge against the cretary of War; but he did Department had engrossed and had insidiously monopolized appointments to certain positions It began twenty years ago, and had been increas ing until the evil had become formidable. He by no means intended to charge the Secretary of War with having introduced, though he may be in fa-

Mr. CRAIGE did not see a necessity for this resolution. Shortly after Congress met, a resolution of inquiry was introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky, proposing the appointment of a select committee on this subject. It was adopted, and the matters are now in the course of investi-

gation.

Mr. BARRY moved that the rules be suspended, in order that he might introduce the resolution.

Mr. HEISTER moved that it be laid upon the

table.
The SPEAKER reminded the last named gentleman that the resolution had not vet been re

were specific charges against the Secretary of War he considers that they were made by the gentle man, and therefore wants them investigated. The House refused to suspend the rules—two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

Mr. EWING moved a suspension of the rules, in order that he might move that the Pacific railroad bill, reported by the select committee, be made the special order of the day for the second Wednesday in May next.

Mr. HAVEN said that the House had already made a special order this morning, and he was op-posed to the House further tying its hands. Mr. EWING replied that there were so many things that this subject could not be reached un less by a special order.

Mr. LETCHER said he would go with the gen

tleman if he would move to make the bill the spe-cial order for the 30th of October next.

The question was taken, and the House refused o suspend the rules-yeas 101, nays 76-not two

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary now charged with the duty of devising measures to recover the money supposed to have been fraudulently drawn from the treasury upon the claims of Gardiner and Mears, be further instructed to report what measures are necessary, if any, to recover money which has been drawn from the treasury of the United States for services as minjster plenipotentiary, charge d'affaires, of secretaries of legation at foreign courts, or other officers of the general government, by persons who have not entered upon or discharged the duties of the offices to which they were appointed; and also to report such additional measures as may be uccessary to prevent in future such frauds upon the treasury, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. CAMDRELI assid he had because from the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the court of the contraction of t

Mr. CAMPBELL said he had learned, from report which had been laid upon their tables, that persons had received appointments as foreign ministers, charges d'affaires, and had drawn money, but had not yet proceeded to the discharge of their duties. He thought that this was a bold and gross fraud, and called for prompt action on the part of the House. He preferred that the investigation should be made while they are in the land of the living, so that they may make their defence, if they have any.

have any.

Mr. BAYLY said it seemed to be proper that they should call upon the department, to see whether such things have occurred.

Mr. CAMPBELL said the information had al-

Mr. CAMPBELL said the information had already been called for, and received, though he would not mention names.

Mr. BAYLY. If so, I have no point to make.

Mr. RICHARDSON suggested the propriety of a new committee, and the placing of the gentleman from Ohio at the head of it.

Mr. CAMPBELL thanked the gentleman for the suggestion, but had no sort of ambition that way. He preferred the friends of the administration should take charge of the matter themshould take charge of the matter them-

STANTON, of Tennessee, said that i Committee on Printing.

NEBRASKA—NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. CHASTAIN presented the resolutions of the legislature of Georgia. relative to the bill organizing the Territory of Nebraska, and expressing the views of that body in favor of the printervention principle therein contained with regard to slavery.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BARKSDALE presented the resolutions of the reason of the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, said that it would be more appropriate to refer the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary, that they may consider whether some additional measures are not necessary to be taken to prevent the recurrence of money being taken out of the treasury when no services are performed. He regarded it as absolutely robbing the treasury for men to receive their salaries and make use of them with-

alked-of Gardiner fraud.

Mr. PRESTON conceived that it would be very proper to adopt the resplution, and referred to the document, lately received from the Treaury Department, to show that Samuel Medary, appointed minister to Chili, received his outfit of \$9,000, on the 1st of July last.

Mr. CUTTING, before the House sent to the Judiciary Committee a sort of roying commission. Judiciary Committee a sort of roving commission to inquire into all things appertaining to abuse of office, wished that something of a cause should be made to show that this investigation was appro-

priate to that standing committee.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he did not base this res olution on idle rumor, and that if the gentleman had posted himself up a little, he would have found

desk long ago.

Mr. CUTTING. Then that is the only subject he sent to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. CAMPBELL desired that, if there were

other cases of peculation, the committee should have authority to reach them.

Mr. DISNEY wished to know how far back the inquiry was to go ? to which question?

Mr. CAMPBELL replied, as far as the committee may choose to go. His colleague might endeavor to throw obstacles in the way, but, notwithstanding, there was cause for investigation.

Mr. DISNEY denied that he wished to obstruct investigation. On the contrary, he knew his colleague felt anxious to probe into a case of the kind which happened during the last administration, and which was common street talk.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he wished to expose all

persons guilty of fraud.

Under the operation of the previous question

olution was passed. PREVENTION OF PRAUDS.

Mr. DENT reported a bill to regulate and define the duties of the commissioner of pensions in cer-tain cases, having in view the prevention of frauds; and, after a brief debate, it was referred to the Committae of the Whole on the state of the

LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION. The Senate resolution, accepting the volume of the London industrial exhibition and sundry medals presented by Queen Victoria to this government, was passed, and a copy of the same di rected to be communicated to the British g ment by the President of the United States. Various resolutions of inquiry were introduced Several of them were agreed to;

MARRIED.

At Laurel, Prince George's county, Md., on the 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. WATLEN, RICHARD S. EUBANKS, of Essex county, Va., to SUSAN McKENZIE, third daughter of Thomas J. Talbot, esq., of Laurel Farm.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. C. M. Butler, of the Trinity Episcopal Church, Mr. THEODORE L. LAMB, of New York city, to Miss EMELINE R. WATSON, of this city.

On the 19th inst., JOHN SINON, aged 17 years, May

ne rest in peace.

In this city, on the 20th instant, Mrs. FRANCES M. OREENE, in the 53d year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday morning next, at 11 o'clock, from Mrs. Gulager's boarding house, on 1½ street, the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. C. Boyle. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Gilman's Hair Dve has made its appearance in our city, very much to the gratification of our young beaux who wear red whiskers or mustachios. Gentlemen are now seen going into our hair-dressing saloons with hair, whiskers, mustachios, and eyebrows of all imaginable colors, and in five minutes they will appear on the street having them entirely changed and decidedly improved by a lustrous black, obtained by using GILMAN'S

DYE .- Norfolk Herald. For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington City

Sick Headache Remedy.—A remedy for the Sick Headache, which has been recently offered to the public, is attracting great attention, not only by reason of the very satisfactory testimonials to its efficacy which have been volunteered by many who have been benefitted by the last because there are so great a number it, but also because there are so great a number of people who are afflicted with the distressing complaint, for which no medicine has before been public. Dr. Eastman, who discovered the made public. Dr. Eastman, who discovered the efficacy of his "remedy," is a physician in this city, in high standing, with a large practice. He is a physician in whom great confidence is placed; and we do not wonder that his remedy for a very common disease, which has been so long needed, has attracted the attention of all sufferers from headache who have heard of it. From our own ice, we have no doubt that the medicine des great benefit to all who may give it a trial.

[Lynn News, December 23, 1853. by all the druggists. March 10-6m

### Amusements.

RISLEY AND GOODALL'S VARIETE

The manager has pleasure in aenouncing that he has engaged Miss LAURA KEENE'S cele-brated STAR COMPANY, consisting of MISS KATE SAXON, MISS E. TAYLOR, MRS. H. MUZZEY, MR. BLAND, and MRS. H. MUZZEY, MR. BLAN MR. WHEATLEIGH.

MR. W. R. GOODALL, | MR. CHANDLER, MR. BARNES, Mr. VINCENT, and MR. and MRS. D. B. STEWART Will also appear.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, Will be produced Bourcicault's comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

To conclude with the Farce of

STAGE STRUCK. Prices of Admission.—Orchestra seats 75 cents served seats, 50 cents; gentleman and two ladies, (no served) \$1; rotunda seats, 25 cents.

NATIONAL THEATRE. Second night of

MRS. MACREDY. ON TUESDAY EVENING, March 21, Will be performed the play, entitled THE HUNCHBACK. ulia.....MRS. MACRED

To conclude with the comedy, entitled THE LOVE CHASE.

Prices of admission : Dress circle and parque 0 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra seats, 75 cents amily circle, 25 cents; third tier, 50 cents; colored gallery

THE TEXAS CREDITORS WILL have a meeting at the National Hotel on the 22d day of this month. All are invited to attend in Washington, March 14.

THE EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL Rights of Woman.—Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, a native of Poland, will speak on the Educational and Social Position of Woman, at Carusi's Saloon, on Tuesday evening March 21st, o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to l at the door. Mar 18-td\*

TIRGINIA "PAY ROLLS AND MUS-V ter Rolls."—Two copies of these scarce and valuable lists of soldiers for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Bookstore, near 9th street

The Cheapest Medical Journal in the South, THE GEORGIA BLISTER AND CRITIC. HE undersigned will publish in the city Atalanta, Georgia, a monthly journal of medi-cine under the above name. Each number will contain twenty-four pages, devoted to the develop-ment of southern medical literature, and the expo-

ion of the Diseases and physical peculiar

our negro race. THE BLISTER AND CRITIC will be independent in everything. It shall not grind for any clique or faction; it will not be the mouthpiece of any sabel, or the organ of any individual. It will stand upon the code of ethics, and patronize honorable medicine, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish. We invite short,

throughout the country.

The work is permanently established, and will be issued in March next at \$1 00 per year in advance. Persons wishing it will please address the editor, with the needful enclosed, post-paid.

March 21. H. A. RAMSAY, M. D., Editor.

# Washington Sentinel.

WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

MARCH 21, 1854. MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street,

Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

Georgetown will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

George W. Meanson is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria.

Mr. George E. French, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, in our authorized agent to a subscription of the control of the street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

SPEECH OF THE HON. MR. BROOKS. We publish to-day the able speech of the Hon. Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, and commend it to the attention of our readers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, numerous petitions and resolutions on a variety of subjects were

Mr. Badger made an explanation of his amendment to the Nebraska bill, and a debate ensued thereon, in which Messrs. Butler, Mason, Brown, Clayton, and Stuart participated. In the House of Representatives, the agri-

cultural portion of the Patent office report was received. The House passed a joint resolution relative o bids for the use of the navy; likewise the resolution of the Senate accepting from the British government volumes and medals illus-

trative of the world's exhibition in 1850. A resolution was passed instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, entrusted with the investigation of the alleged Gardiner and Mears frauds, to take such measures as may be necessary with a view to recovering any moneys obtained from the treasury by ministers, charges d'affaires, secretaries of legation, or other officers of the government, who have not entered on the discharge of their duties.

### THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC

cratic party has adopted as its first and greatest | ing people. maxim, and to which it has ever stood pledged, would exclude any such interpretation of the foregoing article, as would warrant Congress in enacting a law interfering with the domestic

relations of the inhabitants of the Territories. The Constitution does not even confer on arsenals, and dock-yards. In the one case, Congress can only make such needful rules and legislation. A "needful" rule respecting property does not mean a law operating exclusively upon a domestic institution. The authority to make a "regulation" respecting land does not prominent position in the royal navy." confer the right to pass an act prohibiting an established relation of service. It would be the wildest latitude of construction so to interpret that provision of the Constitution. And yet the authority to enact the Missouri restriction was at the time, and ever since has been, claimed clearly does, the Missouri compromise was unconstitutional. If unconstitutional, it should screw.

not be allowed to remain on the statute-book. We ask, then, how can any democrat, who struction, excuse himself to his own conscience or to his own party, if he refuses to follow where that doctrine leads? Certainly, no principle of the democratic party is more firmly established. It has been announced again and democracy. If any principle has ever been ecognised as a test, as the grand and broad distinction between democracy and federalism, it is this. Has not, then, the faithful democratic majority, laboring for the integrity and supremacy of this great doctrine in the Nebraska bill, the right to expect, if not to demand, that the minority professing that faith should fulfil the obligations which their own creed imposes

pon them? If the friends of the Nebraska bill have not the right to expect every democrat to support it, in consequence of his professed adherence tion, they most surely have, when the clearlyexpressed language of the democratic party. in relation to the compromise measures 1850, is fairly and properly considered.

The democracy of the country, in convention assembled, endorsed those measures. If certain portions of the democratic party like the

not as something to be abandoned in the next out of one hundred and eight hours; that ship We humbly contend that no man can read the Baltimore resolutions of 1852 and fail to day they both arrived-the "Himalaya" two see a distinct adoption of the principle of nonintervention. It was inaugurated into an article of party faith. It was not assumed to suit on the 11th-by observation, three hundred and the purpose of the moment, and then to be thrown aside; but it was, by the solemn and unanimousact of the party, elevated to a prominent and appropriate place in its creed. If all this be so, in calm appeal to the de-

mocracy of the country, north and south, we adjure them to do their duty fearlessly, and to sweep from the statute-book every enactment, whenever and however passed, inconsistent with their creed. It is unfortunate for the progress of an age that all existing errors join to crush the truth whenever it makes itself known. Every new principle announced by the democratic party, from the days of ancient federal ism to the present time, has been met with fierce opposition. Those which are most popular now, even those which have been adopted by our opponents, had their day of trying ordeal. The faithful who stood by them from the first, who, convinced of their truth and excellence, battled for them, have lived to see them beat down and wear away the obstructions that opposed their march. No one of the recognised principles of the democratic party, when it was first adopted as a matter of party faith, had as much popular strength as the Nebraska bill has at this day. The opposition which has assailed it, vituperative and billingsgate as it has been, is but as a whisper com pared to the storm that raged around the dauntless form of the hero of New Orleans when he vetoed the bank. The popular feel ing of the country, after only a temporary es trangement, rushed to him like a returning billew, and bore him up proudly on its crest.

The democratic party rejoices to reward with high honors those who, in the midst of clamor, do valiant battle for the supremacy of democratic ideas. Upon those who receive honorable scars in its service, it showers its favors. It has ever been the pride and glory of the democratic party that, when new issues arise, it We have, heretofore, on more occasions has not feared to meet any responsibilities. I han one expressed our decided conviction that defeat does happen, the misfortune is but tem all anti-slavery ordinances are unconstitutional. porary. The great principle which teacher We contend that, even in the absence of the the lesson of adversity in after years amply express provisions of the Constitution recognis- compensates by giving permanent strength ing the right of the master to the service and Thus will it be with the Nebraska measure. labor of his slave, the article which gives to The democratic idea at the very heart of it Congress the "power to dispose of and make will add to it new strength every day. The all needful rules and regulations respecting the same great lesson which has often been learned territory or other property belonging to the in the history of parties will again be taught. Inited States" does not authorize the passage Faction and violence will rage around this of a law prohibiting or limiting the introduction | measure until they tire themselves out; declaof slaves within the Territories. We maintain mation, making itself hoarse, will cease; and that, even if anti-slavery ordinances did not vio- blackguard ruffianism, exhausting all its vile late the tenor, spirit, and purpose of the Con- materials, will find other objects of assault. stitution, in their want of uniformity and equal- All obstructions to its progress will melt like ity of action and in their manifest injustice and wax before the flame of its presence. It will anti-republican character, still the strict con- lift its head proudly above all opposition, and struction of the Constitution, which the demo- disclose itself in fair proportions to an approv

SCREW STEAMSHIPS-THE NAVY.

The great speed of some of the screw steamships of the English marine demands the particular attention of our government with reference to the proposed six steam vessels for the Congress such power over the Territories as is navy; the bill authorizing their construction given over the District of Columbia and places having already passed the Senate, and it is to For sale in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, and purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, be hoped will soon be taken up and passed by

Many of the large screw steamships of the regulations as are pertinent to the Territories royal navy beat the paddle-ships. The result of as property, while in the others it has exclusive a recent trial is thus reported: "The screw propeller developes advantages of a character too positive, as compared with the paddle-wheel. to admit of the latter retaining any future

The "Duke of Wellington," mounting one hundred and thirty-one guns, with an engine of seven hundred and eighty horse-power, steams with ease ten knots per hour. The "Agamemnon," mounting ninety-one guns, engine five hundred and fifty horse-power, averaged. to be derived from the power to make all need- on a recent trial trip, eleven knots per hour fel rules and regulations respecting the terri- The "Imperieuse," fifty guns, engine five huutory or other property of the United States. If dred and eighty-six horse-power, can steam a strict construction of the Constitution would eleven knots with ease. The two latter ships, forbid any such interpretation, as it most on a recent trial trip, proved themselves fast ships under canvass, without the aid of their

The fastest ship yet built is the magnificent screw steamship "Himalaya," belonging to the holds to the cardinal doctrine of strict con- Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. She is of three thousand five hundred and fifty tons register, equal to over four thousand tons burden. The engines, of seven hundred horse-power, are on the trunk principle, similar to those of the "Agamemnon," "Imperieuse," again by national and State conventions. It and other vessels. The cylinders of the enhas been elevated prominently above all others. gines are of eighty-four inches diameter, with It has always occupied as it were the post of a three-and-a-half-feet stroke, and the revoluhonor. It has ever been the right arm of the tions per minute are from fifty to sixty. The screw is a two-bladed one, on the old principle of eighteen feet diameter, with a twenty-eight feet pitch, and weighs nearly seven tons. The vessel is full ship-rigged. The spar-deck is flush from stem to stern, and presents an un-interrupted promenade of three hundred and lands, and extinguishment of Indian title within seventy-five feet, or one hundred and twentyfive yards. During her recent voyage, or rather trial trip, from England to Alexandria, in Egypt, on her outward passage, she performed the run from Gibraltar to Malta, a distance of over one thousand miles, in seventy-four and a lands within the limits of the same, ceded by this half hours-the quickest run on record. From to the controlling doctrine of strict construc- Malta to Alexandria, a distance of eight hundred and thirty miles, she accomplished in sixty-one hours, beating the quickest run ever before made by seven and three-quarter hours. During the outward voyage, she made nine knots against a strong gale of wind and heavy

The following is the report by her captain of language better, we will say that the principles of that compromise were acquiesced in. The promise to "adhere to" those principles was then and there distinctly made. We scorn any such construction of the resolutions of the construction of the construction of the resolutions of the return passage from Alexandria to South
ampton: Sailed from Alexandria February there are acquies and any lands not taken up by the respective occupants or settlers within that period, shall be liable to be entered or purchased by any other person, until the next graduation or reduction in price shall take place; and any lands not taken up by the respective occupants or settlers within that period, shall take place; and any lands not taken up by the respective occupants or settlers within that period, shall be liable to be entered or purchased b self to adhere to the principles of the compromise of 1850. If language meant anything, the democratic party assured the country that the principle on which the slavery question with respect to Utah and New Mexico was adjusted was just, proper, and satisfactory. Unless a beat the "Euxine," a fast paddle-wheel steamer, with shall expire on a day to be fixed by him, but

fraud was intended, the democratic party also from Gibraltar to Southampton, (one thousand recognised that principle as an abiding one, and one hundred and fifty miles,) by twenty-seven having left twenty-five hours before her, and was passed off Portland on the morning of the hours before her. The greatest run in twentyfour hours was from noon on the 10th to noon forty-seven knots, or fourhundred statute miles. This is an average of sixteen and two-third miles per hour; and we think settles the question as to the superiority of the screw, in vessels of large tonnage, over the paddles, as regards speed, economy in space, and fuel.

SENATOR BRODHEAD'S VOTE FOR

MR. CLAYTON'S AMENDMENT. The Bradford Reporter, Mr. Wilmot's home rgan, complains that the recent democratic State convention in Pennsylvania approved of the course of Senator Brodhead, of that State; and, among other things, says Mr. Brodhoad stops at nothing demanded by the south, even to disfranchising foreigners who may settle in the Territories."

This charge we see frequently made in the whig and abolition prints of Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and it is untrue in point of fact. The vote of Senator Brodhead on the Clayton amendment gives foreigners precisely the same rights in Nebraska that they have in Pennsylvania, and the vote was given in accordance with the requirements of the eighth section of the Constitution, which says: "The Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization."

Homestead Bill.

The House of Representatives, some time since nade the bill reported from the Committee or Public Lands by Mr. Cobb. of Alabama, for the encouragement of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, commonly called the homestead bill, the special order of the day for Tuesday, the

4th of April next. The Speaker, on Thursday last, by permission of the House, had leave to introduce a substitute for the said bill, to be taken up with the original bill in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union as a part of the special order. It is as fol-

Bill to dispose of the public lands lying within the limits of the States of the United States. Be it enacted, \$c., That all the public lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana. Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan. Iowa, Wisconsin, and California, with the exception of the sites of fortifications, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and all other public buildings, shall, after the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be disposed of to the States within the limits of which they are

respectively situated, they having previously com plied with the following conditions: First. That the said States shall severally pass acts, to be irrevocable, that they will quarterly, as the sales of the said land shall progress, pay into the Treasury of the United States, at the most convenient place of deposit, and to such officer as may be appointed to receive the same. — pe centum on the gross amount of the sales of such 

on or before the first day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of each succeeding year.

Secondly. That the minimum price, as now fixed by law, shall remain unchanged until the \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_ aforesaid; but, after that period, the price may be reduced by the States respectively, according to the following scale: all lands theretofore offered at public sale, and then remaining unsold ten years or upwards, preceding the day of \_\_\_\_\_\_ aforesaid\_may be rethe \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_ aforesaid, may be reduced by said States to a price not less than one dollar per acre; and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold fil een years or unward, preceding the said --day of ----, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, may thereafter be reduced by said States public sale, and remaining unsold twenty years or upward, preceding the said — day of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, may then be reduced by said States to a price not less than fitty cents per acre; and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold twenty-five years or upward, preceding the said day of —, eighteen hundred and fifty-five may thereafter be reduced by said States to a price pot less than types five acres pot less than types five. price not less than twent-five cents per acre; and all lands that may have been offered at public sale, and remaining unsold thirty years or up ward, preceding the said \_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen hundred and fifty-five, shall be ceded im mediately to the States in which said lands are situate: Provided, That all lazes which shall remain unsold after having been efferted at public sale for ten years, and which do not come under the above provisions, shall be subject to the provisions of pre-emption, graduation, and dis-position aforesaid, at the respective periods of ten, fifteen, twenty-five, and thirty years afte said sale, commencing from the expiration of te years after the same had been offered at publi

Thirdly. That the lands shall be subject to the same legal subdivisions in the sale and survey ap is now provided by law, reserving for each town ship and fractional township the sixteenth section or the substitute, for the use of schools, as here tofore provided by law; and the land not ye offered for sale shall be first offered by the Stat at public auction, except in cases of pre-emption and be sold for cash only, in the manner now pro vided by law. And any land now or hereafter re meining unsold, after the same shall have been offered for sale at public auction, shall be subject o entry for cash only, according to the graduation which may be fixed by the States respectively under the provisions of this set; and that the act of Congress which mey be in force at the time assenting to this act shall remain unchanged, except as modified by this act, unless with the assen of Congress: Provided. That any of said lands may, after they shall have become subject to pro vate entry, be sold, at the option of the purchase

quarter-quarter sections, without any limitation Fourth. This disposition of the public lands, together with the portion of the sales to be retaine by the States respectively, under the provisions of this act, shall be in full of the five per centum fund. or any part thereof, not already accrued to any State; and the said States shall be exclusively liable for all charges that may be reafter arise from the limits of the said States, respectively.

Fifth. That, on a failure to comply with any of
the above conditions, or a violation of the same on the part of any of the said States, the cossion herein made to the State failing to comply with or

violating said conditions shall be hereby rendered null and void; and all grants or titles thereafter

act, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, null and void, and of no effect whatever. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That upon have power to grant to the respective occupant or settlers upon any of the said lands, rights o pre-emption at such graduated or reduced prices which rights shall extend to a period of ninety days from and after the dates at which the respec-tive graduations shall take place; and any lands

vention as would subject the democracy even to a suspicion of an attempt to practise a fraud. In good faith the democratic party pledged itself to adhere to the principles of the compro- ahead, but ran the distance, two thousand one conditions, it shall be his duty, after the —— day

which day shall not be beyond six months after the —— day of —— aforesaid, or, if subsequent thereto, from the day he received the official notification of the passage of said act.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That on such notification being made, the said State shall be relieved from all compacts, acts, or ordinances imposing restriction on the right of said State to tax any lands by her authority subsequent to the sale thereof, ceded by this act; and all maps, titles, records, books, documents, and papers, in the General Land Office at Washington, relative to said lands, or duplicates thereof, where the originals cannot properly be transferred, shall be subject to the order and disposition of the executive of said State, in such manner as the legislatures of said States may respectively appoint.

## Celegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel.

The Recent Gale.

ALBANY, March 20 .- Accounts from Troy and day was exceedingly destructive in those vicini-ties. Many buildings were blown down, houses unroofed, and chimneys and walls demolished. At Troy a man was killed by the falling of a chim-ney. At Uties, the tower of St. Patrick's church

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 18.—A destructive fire occurred last night, by which thirteen valuable stores were consumed and many others damaged. Several firemen were badly injured and one killed. The loss is very heavy, and partially covered by an insurance of \$228,000 in this city, and \$16,000 in Philadelphia. SECOND DESPATCH. NEW ORLEANS, March 18 .- A destructive fire NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—A destructive fire broke out last night in the furniture ware-rooms of Mr. T. H. Perry, and spread with fearful rapidity. Amongst the property destryed, was the lime ware-house of Delegraves; Burrows & Osborn's wine-store; Addison & Heald, commission-store; the tobacco houses of Pine, Walsh & Co., and A. Bates; Sykes & Co., and Murphy & Nevins, auctioneers; and Burgers furniture-store. The Canal Bank was severely scorched, but was saved. The loss is estimated at \$350,000.

New Hampshire Election. CONCORD, March 20 .- Both parties claim a majority in the lower house. The opposition a majority of nine, and the democrats a majority of five, including the Burke democrats.

New York, March 20.—The steamer Princeton ailed to-day with sealed orders.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15 .- Cotton is stiffer,

but not quotably higher—sales of 13,000 bales. The demand for export is large. Flour dull at \$6.50. Mixed corn, 62½ cents. Coffee active—sales of 4,000 bales, at 10@11 cents. New York, March 20 .- Flour is firm 4.250 bbls., at \$7.19 for State and \$7.37 for Ohio. Sales of 300 bbls. southern, at \$7.62\frac{1}{2}\$. Wheat firm. Corn—sales of 12,000 bushels, at 77@80 cents. Whisky—sales of 100 bbls., at 27 cents.

## Nocal and Personal.

Not in the Bill.-A friend, who was at the National theatre the other night, says that his attention was directed as much to the conduct of gentleman who occupied an entire box as to the elegant acting of Miss Ince. The gentleman, not feeling cramped for elbow-room, and being doubtless in extacies with the theatrical perform ances of the lady, manifested his over-gratified feelings by frequent thumpings with a heavy stick, as if to "bring down the house." The auditory was not a little annoyed by the sounds, in volume as if some strong-armed man were beating on an empty hogshead with a club in the rotunda of the Capitol. Not suspecting interruption, he was suddenly seized by an officer, and removed from

the scene of his glory. Our friend further informs us that this patron of the legitimate drama was afterwards fined by a

agistrate for a disturbance at the theatre. We do not question the righteousness of the eizure and the imposition of the fine, but merely refer to the circumstance as a scene which was

not mentioned in the bills. Patrick Hurley.-An inquest was yesterday eld over the body of Patrick Hurley, at the Washington Infirmary, and the jury rendered the folowing verdict: That the deceased was at the house of John Maher on Monday night, the 6th nstant, playing cards in company with John Keef, Patrick Lee, and John Conner, and that he had some words with John Keef. From the place where they were they went to the house of John onner, and drank some liquor. They all returned rom Conner's house, leaving Conner there and returned to Maher's. Soon after this a gun was ired through the window, and took effect in the right side of Hurley, under the arm, and rather wards the back, from the effects of which the said Hurley died on the 19th instant, at twenty minutes of seven o'clock, p. m. And the jury beieve, from the evidence, that the said Hurley ame to his death from the effects of said shot,

ared by John Conner. The Funeral of Francis N. Shaw was solmnized yesterday afternoon from the Rev. Mr. Carothers's church, on Fifth street and was attended by a large number of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association, reporters, and citizens. The funeral ceremonies were performed in a most impressive manner by the pastor of the church, who paid a merited tribute to the worth of the departed, and exhorted his hearers o be like him, prepared to lay down in the "sleep that knows no waking." Mr. Shaw was a member of Mr. Carothers's church, one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a man universally esteemed for his public and private worth. The remains were conveyed to his native place in Massachusetts, where the aged

mother of the deceased resides.

Inquest.-On Friday evening last, Michael Lanaban, employed as a laborer in a brick-yard, fell into the canal, near south Capitol and south N streets. Mr. Lambdin, who was in the neighborhood at the time, ran to the rescue; but the poor man did not reach his hand to grasp that which was extended for his relief, although he was sufficiently near to do so. Another individu al threw out his coat, that Lanahan might seize it, and by this means be drawn to the shore. But he likewise disregarded this effort to save him. Probabably the peril of his situation had deprived him of consciousness. In the course of a few minutes only he was a corpse, his wife a widow, and his child fatherless. An inquest was held yesterday morning, and a verdict rendered, death by accidental drowning."

Flour.-During the last week, upwards of thirty thousand barrels of flour arrived at Georgetown by the canal. It met with a ready sale, twothirds of it being shipped to New York. The article was selling in the first named city, yesterday, at from \$7 25 to \$7 50 a barrel.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A large, black, curly-haired Retriever, (resembling a New-ioundland,) with tawny paws, and a tawny face, and white ruffle down his neck, and feathery black and tawny toil. He is a year and a half old, and answers to the name of "Rover." A most liberal eward will be paid for his delivery at this office. March 21.

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE GRAND Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, Class No. drawn in Baltimore on Saturday, March 18, 60 3 53 35 67 16 19 51 38 68 74 57 27

March 21. R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.